



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
15 October 1991

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Cameroon

Biya Address to Nation on Political Situation

AB1310083091 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Address to the nation by Cameroonian President Paul Biya in Yaounde on 11 October on present political situation—live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Cameroonians, my dear compatriots: To meet you, I visited our 10 provinces during many weeks. I thank you all for the warm and spontaneous reception you accorded me. I sincerely thank all those who worked to make my visits hitch-free. I particularly think of the traditional rulers, religious leaders, elites, and political party officials.

I received a large number of you, irrespective of your conditions and leanings. I listened to you, we talked, and I gathered your views on the social and political situation, which is our present concern. I was not able to receive everyone, and some people are perhaps a bit disappointed, but I had also asked my aides to receive some delegations. Many documents were given to those aides, and I examined them personally. Thus I better assessed all your concerns. Your views and interests will be taken into account in seeking the expected solutions, which will, as much as possible, reflect the broadest consensus. Indeed, I was able to draw the essential points from all that I was told.

Socially speaking, employment problems are the major concerns, and we are striving to solve them. Our actions aim at generating new jobs and creating conditions for self-employment. Another aspect of your concerns is increasing social amenities for citizens' welfare. We should further focus our efforts on electrification, water supply—notably in rural areas—and primary health care.

Educationally speaking, despite the great efforts made and because of the increasing population, our needs remain considerable. Each year, many schools are created, and this effort will continue, but we should still go further. We should reform our entire educational system and work for an increased professionalization of education.

Concerning the administrative organization of the territory, the creation of new localities is necessary in order to bring the administration close to the administered. The status of the traditional chieftaincies should be reviewed to increase their role.

Economically speaking, the struggle against the crisis and the development problems are your major concerns. We strongly feel the adverse consequences of the slowing economy and the falling purchasing power. This structural crisis has been increased further by the irresponsible behavior of some of our compatriots. Our common concern is to overcome it as soon as possible in order to

revamp our economy and face our economic development priorities. Our needs are many but our resources are poor. Many regions still need road infrastructure. Ending their landlocked state is a priority. Increasing our road network will mainly help facilitate the export and commercialization of our agricultural produce to better explore and develop all our potentials as well as to better promote our economy. All our country's regions do not undergo the same development. Some provinces enjoyed the state's attention more than others, and it is important to further harmonize the development of all our regions.

You know well that it is neither by hiding the actual problems nor making hollow promises that we will save the country. The solutions to those problems unfortunately depend on unpopular measures. We were forced to take them because it is our country's future, namely our future, that is at stake. You are suffering from them—and I am aware of it—but you understand the rationale behind them. Let me give you some examples: We reduced considerably state expenditures and civil servant revenues. I am aware that all that is weighing on them adversely, but they understand the rationale.

We were forced to revise our economic system entirely, close down or restructure state-owned companies, and therefore lay off workers. Entire families are adversely affected—and I am aware of it—but they should understand the rationale behind those measures. Together we faced all those problems. I briefed you on our (?contacts) with our partners, and you understood. I listened to your grievances, and I will take them into account.

Those drastic measures that we were forced to take have started to yield encouraging results. Therefore, we should together redouble efforts at work and show solidarity, courage, and creativity. By working and making sacrifices, we shall succeed. Our country's chance is still intact.

In the political field, I listened to voices of wisdom and moderation. What is clear is that I observed everywhere that the overwhelming majority of Cameroonians want to live in peace. I observed everywhere that Cameroonians want to safeguard the institutions that they established freely. I observed everywhere that the Cameroonian people want to safeguard the state. Neither the economic crisis nor restoring democracy should be a pretext to actions that are detrimental to our country. The democratization of national political life is irreversible, but it is threatened by acts of violence, intimidation, and force.

Everywhere in the world, the beginning of the democratic process is difficult. We must learn from the events in Europe, Africa, and even the aftermath of the independence in our country. In the face of history and future generations, we have the collective responsibility to set the basis for a sound, solid, and lasting democracy. We have no right to make mistakes. Let us agree on this point: I am not opposed to change! Far from that! We have agreed to adapt our institutions in the new context,

but in a law-abiding state; we must respect established laws. Otherwise, there will not be one state but states within a state.

All the necessary changes will be made, but we must not mistake the will for change expressed by the majority of citizens for a strategy of illegal seizure of power adopted by certain people. Reforms must be made through dialogue and consultation. The important thing is to arrive at a consensus that reflects the majority's will, and in democracy the majority's will is expressed by free elections. Free elections are the only means to enable everyone, to the best of his knowledge and belief and in the secrecy of the voting booth, to pronounce his opinion on his country's future. Free elections are the only means for all Cameroonian to have equal chances in managing public affairs. Free elections guarantee respect for the people's will.

In Cameroon, the people's will will be expressed through free elections. In this regard, political parties should propose their programs to citizens. Cameroonian can appreciate them and make their decisions with full knowledge of each of the parties' intentions. It is only in this manner that we can advance the democratic process in our country.

I have asked the prime minister and head of government to organize a meeting of representatives of all the political parties, independent personalities known for their competence and objectivity, and government representatives as soon as possible. This meeting should set up joint commissions responsible for preparing a draft electoral code and defining modalities for access to the public media by all political parties.

I am asking all political parties in Cameroon, with no exception, to take part in these proceedings. I am inviting them so that together we can calmly prepare the rules of the game of our country's democratic future. Once defined and adopted, these rules will become compulsory for all. All parties concerned must take part in their elaboration so they are not stuck outside the political game. You have been given the opportunity to enter our country's history through the front door. History always goes against those who do not participate in shaping it.

To make the democratic process progress and to bring about a new national representation, early parliamentary elections will have to be held as soon as possible. In order to enable all parties to prepare, I have decided to set the date for elections for 16 February 1992, and I reaffirm my commitment to personally see to it that these elections are conducted impartially. Fair and open organization will be ensured. The truth of the ballot box will be guaranteed. The will expressed will be respected. The foreign press and international observers will be welcome to corroborate the smooth conduct of voting. After the elections, a prime minister will be appointed from the majority group in the National Assembly. It will be

his duty to form a government which reflects the aspirations expressed by all Cameroonian.

Dear countrymen, we cannot successfully implement the democratic process nor effectively tackle the task of redressing the economy as long as the current social and political climate continues to prevail. The persistent social agitation obviously harms our country. No democratization can be effected unless the republican laws are respected. We have a huge responsibility for our future. We must preserve the nation's unity. We must safeguard peace to overcome the crisis, reassure investors, and create jobs. Cameroon belongs to us all. We must decide our common future together.

In the nation's interest, I request that those behind the destabilization stop these unjustified acts. I urge them to assume their responsibility and be law-abiding people who take part in the democratic process in a dignified manner.

Let us set a good example!

Let us prefer dialogue to intransigence!

Let us preserve social peace!

Let us preserve our gains!

Let us preserve Cameroon!

Douala Demonstrations Degenerate Into 'Rioting'

*AB1510091091 Paris AFP in English 0836 GMT
15 Oct 91*

[Text] Yaounde, Oct 15 (AFP)—A demonstration in Douala by tens of thousands of opposition supporters degenerated into rioting in which several people were injured and at least one building set on fire, informed sources said here Tuesday.

Police used tear gas and charged the demonstrators when some of the crowd went on the rampage Monday through the centre of the port city attacking buildings and building barricades, sources in Douala said by telephone.

Police made several arrests, they said, but there was no official confirmation or reports on casualties.

Three schools were reported to have been attacked and at least one was set on fire in the city. Cameroon's economic capital. Firemen who arrived to put out the blaze were stoned by the demonstrators, the sources said.

Many barricades were still in place when night fell.

The event was originally planned as a meeting by opposition groups demanding a national conference on political reforms.

The meeting was the first called by the opposition since Friday's [11 October] announcement by President Paul Biya of early legislative elections next February.

Chad

Reportage on Military, Political Developments

Clashes in Capital; Tanks Deployed

AB1310134091 Paris AFP in French 1317 GMT
13 Oct 91

[Text] Ndjamen, 13 Oct (AFP)—Clashes broke out this morning between Chadian soldiers in Ndjamen leaving four dead, it was learned from official sources in the Chadian capital. According to these sources, early this morning a group of soldiers attacked an armory guarded by the Chadian Armed Forces near the Ndjamen airport. The clashes left three of the attackers and one of the regular forces dead and several wounded.

The attackers are on the run, Information Minister Mahamat Saleh Ahmat pointed out in a statement broadcast on the radio at midday. The minister also stated that "political and military leaders were involved in this action." He pointed out that recently several cases of aggression against expatriates have taken place in the Chadian capital, and he called on the people to "remain calm."

Immediately after these clashes, light tanks were deployed in strategic places in Ndjamen, and sporadic shooting was heard. Tight security measures were also taken along the outskirts of the capital.

Early this afternoon, tension was still high in Ndjamen. The people were hiding in their houses while at 1330 local time (1230 GMT) automatic weapons fire was still heard.

MPS Holds 'Extraordinary Meeting'

AB1310150891 Paris AFP in French 1353 GMT
13 Oct 91

[Text] Ndjamen, 13 Oct (AFP)—Members of the executive committee of the Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS, ruling party) were summoned to an extraordinary meeting today at 1600 local time (1500 GMT) at the Presidency of the Republic in Ndjamen, the Chadian National Radio announced at midday. This summoning follows clashes at Ndjamen Airport between Chadian soldiers, which left three of the assailants and one loyalist troop dead.

Ndjamen Said Seemingly 'Calm'

LD1310154291 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] There is confusion in Ndjamen, where an explosion and gunfire were heard this morning. By noon, calm seems to have returned, although a gang reportedly attacked an ammunition depot very close to Ndjamen airport. More details now from the Chadian capital with Sosthene Gargoun:

[Gargoun] According to Chadian Information Minister Mahamat Saleh Ahmat, in the attack regular Army units opposed some dissatisfied units of the Chadian National Army very early this morning. This took place at the ammunition depot at Ndjamen International Airport. Shots were fired. Three assailants were killed, two were injured, while one was killed on the loyalist side. A government communique accuses political and military leaders, whose identity has not been made public, of responsibility for this action. The attackers are reported to be fleeing and measures already have been taken to strengthen security in the Chadian capital. This explains the searches at the edge of the capital, in particular in Chagoua on the southern side of Ndjamen.

In the past 48 hours we have witnessed operations designed to intimidate expatriates. Some sources also report President Idriss Deby's intention to make changes in sector 5 in charge of presidential protection. [sentence as heard]

News from Abeche indicates tensions between Zaghawa and Arabs in that northern Chad town. This rivalry has degenerated.

The third point is dissatisfaction in the Army caused by delays in paying wages.

Finally, sources close to the authorities report the infiltration of units close to former President Hissein Habre into Ndjamen at the beginning of the week. All these facts confirm that there is a serious unease in Chadian political circles.

Interior Minister Said Arrested; Curfew

LD1310201491 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] There was a very confused situation in Ndjamen, Chad this morning. Apparently a small part of the army attacked an ammunition depot. The guards at the depot, located near the airport, responded, naturally. The result was four dead, including three of the assailants. Sosthene Gargoun reviews the situation in Ndjamen:

[Gargoun] The Chadian capital is surrounded by units faithful to head of state Idriss Deby. Units are patrolling and have no hesitation in grabbing property from individuals, as usual. Some leaders of the political opposition contacted a short while ago by telephone expressed their fear of seeing this insecure situation become generalized. They term the atmosphere very serious and speak of risks of political sidestepping.

At the governmental level, the executive committee of the Patriotic Salvation Movement, the party in power in Ndjamen, has been meeting since 1500 to assess the situation, according to an official at the Information Ministry. The government will be convened by Idriss Deby tomorrow.

Meanwhile, reports are circulating on the arrest of Colonel Maldoum Bada Abbas, the number two of the

Patriotic Salvation Movement and the interior minister, while Prime Minister Jean Bawoyeu Alingue was spotted this evening being escorted by a large contingent of military Toyotas.

The emergency department at the central Ndjamenya hospital has reported treating 29 people wounded in the clash, four dead, including two [words indistinct] in the northern district of the city. However, the number of bodies is reported to be higher than announced by both the hospital and the government.

[Announcer] So, the Chadian Interior Minister has reportedly been arrested. He is reported to be implicated in this possible attempted coup d'etat. At the current time there is of course a curfew in Ndjamenya. The French Embassy is obviously asking French people to stay at home.

Interior Minister's Arrest Confirmed

*AB1310223791 Paris AFP in French 2206 GMT
13 Oct 91*

[Text] Libreville, 13 Oct (AFP)—Mr. Maldoum Bada Abbas, interior minister, was today arrested following an attack by Chadian soldiers on the arsenal of the Ndjamenya Airport. Mr. Bal Zarh Papy, member of the Executive Committee of the (ruling) Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS), told AFP, which telephoned him from Libreville. Mr. Maldoum Bada Abbas, a former comrade in arms of Colonel Idriss Deby, Chadian head of state, is also the vice chairman of the MPS.

[Information Minister] Mr. Mahamat Saleh Ahmat today confirmed that some political leaders and army officers were involved in the incident.

Presidency, MPS Issue Communiques

*AB1310213391 Ndjamenya RNT Radio in French
1900 GMT 13 Oct 91*

[Text] Ndjamenya is in a frenzy. Ndjamenya is in turmoil. The capital woke up this morning to a start. The hustle and bustle of daily life was disrupted. This forms the subject of this press release issued by the Presidency of the Republic and read to the press by Mr. Mahamat Saleh Ahmat, minister of information, culture, and tourism.

[Begin recording] Press Release from the Presidency of the Republic: On 13 October 1991, at about 0400, a very heavily armed group launched a surprise attack on the arms depot of the civilian airport and carried away some weapons and ammunitions. Members of the airport security hit back. The ensuing shoot-out left three dead and two wounded on the side of the attackers and one dead on the side of the security forces.

An inquiry having established the third party involvement of some political figures and military officers, some security measures have been adopted to neutralize the perpetrators of this criminal act. The attackers are being

actively tracked down. This act, which is the work of a small group of people, aims at destabilizing the efforts of the Patriotic Salvation Movement [MPS] and the government to establish peace and democracy in our country. Hence, attacks by the same group have been recorded during the past 48 hours, particularly on expatriates and their property, with a view toward terrorizing the population. All the necessary steps have been taken to restore security and the population is urged to remain calm. [end recording]

I wish to remind you that a curfew comes into effect between 2200 and 0600. It should be specified that this measure concerns only Ndjamenya. As a result of this curfew, Radio Chad begins broadcasting tomorrow at 0630 local time. For the evening, our French-language programs begin at (?1830) local time with the news bulletin coming on at the scheduled time, that is at 2000 local time. Transmission ends at 2100 local time. The rest of the mid-day program remains unchanged.

Furthermore, residents are urged to comply with the curfew arrangements that are intended to guarantee the security of persons and property against possible troublemakers, according to a communique which was submitted to our news desk by the Ministry of Interior. It should also be noted that it is important that normal work resume tomorrow at 0700.

Another communique comes from the MPS Executive Secretariat. It is read by Mr. (Ngongon Kpanga), MPS executive secretary.

[Begin recording] Communique of the Executive Committee of the MPS: An emergency meeting of the MPS Executive Committee was held today, 13 October, at 1600 under the chairmanship of MPS Chairman Colonel Idriss Deby. During this meeting, President Idriss Deby briefed members of the MPS Executive Committee on the situation created by (?some) political leaders and military officers with a view toward obstructing the democratic process embarked upon by the MPS and the government. The members of the MPS Executive Committee learned with satisfaction that the government has the turbulent situation under control. Some of the culprits are now in the hands of the national security forces.

Faced with this situation, the members of the MPS Executive Committee emphatically reaffirm their support for Col. Idriss Deby, MPS chairman, and his government in their resolve to implement to the end the democratization of Chad. [end recording]

Prime Minister Reportedly Arrested

*AB1410110591 Paris AFP in English 0053 GMT
14 Oct 91*

[Excerpt] Ndjamenya, Oct 14 (AFP)—A overnight curfew was imposed in the Chadian capital on Sunday after rebellious troops attempted to take over an arms depot in a clash which left four dead.

National radio late Sunday announced a curfew from 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. (2100 to 0500 GMT) and said leaders of the country's ruling Patriotic Salvation Movement were called to a special meeting at the president's office following the incident Sunday morning.

Interior Minister Maldom Bada Abbas has been arrested on suspicion of involvement in the incidents, according to a member of the ruling party contacted by telephone.

Unconfirmed reports said the prime minister, Jean Alingue Bawoyeu, had also been arrested.

The party official, Bal Zarh Papy, said the mutineers had planned to sabotage democratic reforms and to kill head of state Idriss Deby. [passage omitted]

Paris Embassy Denies Bawoyeu Arrest

*AB1410112491 Paris AFP in French 1013 GMT
14 Oct 91*

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (AFP)—The Chadian Embassy in Paris this morning categorically denied the arrest in Ndjamenya of the prime minister, Jean Alingue Bawoyeu. Information circulating persistently in the Chadian capital referred to the arrest of the prime minister following clashes that broke out between soldiers yesterday morning at the arsenal of Ndjamenya Airport, and which led to the death of three of the attackers and one person from the ranks of the loyalist forces.

"The prime minister has neither been arrested, nor perturbed, nor implicated in anything whatsoever," the embassy told AFP. On the contrary, the minister of interior, Mr. Maldom Bada Abbas, deputy chairman of the ruling Patriotic Salvation Movement [MPS] has been arrested. This was affirmed yesterday evening by Mr. Bal Zarh Papy, member of the MPS Executive Committee who was contacted by telephone by AFP from Libreville.

40 Reported Dead in 13 Oct Clashes

*AB1410153991 Paris AFP in French 1457 GMT
14 Oct 91*

[Text] Ndjamenya, 14 Oct (AFP)—Yesterday's clashes between soldiers in Ndjamenya left 40 dead, it was disclosed to AFP today by Mr. Mahamat Hissein, the presidential press secretary. Apart from the four soldiers who died during the attack on the armory depot (three attackers and one soldier of the loyalist forces), 36 other people, both soldiers and civilians, also died during the disturbances that followed this attack. Their bodies are at the Ndjamenya mortuary, the same source said.

Radio Confirms 32 Killed

*AB1410203591 Ndjamenya RNT Radio in French
1900 GMT 14 Oct 91*

[Excerpt] [Words indistinct] that have taken place between security elements and the assailants thus leaving four dead and two wounded, according to the government communique, but the number of casualties has

continued to grow because, according to the head of the (?pathology services whom we have contacted), there have been 32 killed and 46 wounded between yesterday and today. [passage omitted]

Commmunique Blames Interior Minister

*AB1410221591 Ndjamenya RNT Radio in French
1900 GMT 14 Oct 91*

[Commmunique issued following the extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers held in Ndjamenya on 14 October and chaired by President Idriss Deby—read by Mahamat Saleh Ahmat, minister of information, culture, and tourism and government spokesman]

[Excerpts] During the extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers held on 14 October 1991 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Colonel Idriss Deby, president of the Republic and head of state, the president briefed the ministers on the painful situation our country has just experienced. This situation, which (?brought about) the 13 October 1991 bloody events, has once again [words indistinct]. This unfortunate situation was caused by a group of political and military officials and was led by Maldoum Bada Abbas, minister of state for interior.

Indeed for some weeks this group had launched a (?carefully planned) action aimed at undermining the democratic process and plunging our country into war (?unnecessarily). The president of the Republic, who through direct or indirect contacts tried to dissuade the minister of state for interior, was personally following the situation.

Unfortunately, things were to begin on 10 October. The group of plotters, following a clandestine meeting held on 9 October, decided to start by attacking simultaneously the Presidency of the Republic, the airport, and [words indistinct]. All final attempts from all levels to bring this group to reason only succeeded in delaying the launching of those operations. Thus the plotters finally launched their operations on 13 October at 0400 by attacking the Ndjamenya Airport weapons depot [words indistinct] as the security measures taken at other sites had apparently dissuaded them. This attack resulted in four dead and two wounded [words indistinct].

The assailants fled in two groups. One group headed for Goudji, and the other group joined their place of meeting which is the residence of the main leaders. As early as 0700, the interministerial committee, mandated by the president of the Republic, met with the prime minister to discuss measures to be taken in the face of this situation. Thus the residences of Minister of State Maldoum Bada, Lieutenant Colonel (Kassim), and Major (Gadekou) were surrounded by the security forces. Upon strict instructions from the head of state, negotiations took place between [words indistinct] surrender with any bloodshed. One of the two emissaries, who was going into the residence of Lieutenant (Kassim) [words indistinct] was shot dead by [words indistinct].

In the face of such a situation, the security forces—sometimes using force and sometimes using dissuasion—succeeded in arresting all the (?aforementioned elements). The ringleaders, numbering about 10 and led by the minister of state for interior, have been arrested. Some of them, including Lieutenant Colonel (Kassim) and Major (Gadekou), succeeded in fleeing. The responsibility of this (?painful) and unfortunate operation rests exclusively with this group. [Words indistinct] were involved in this operation. Nobody, under the pretext that he belongs to [word indistinct] of the plotters, should be suspected or disturbed. As for the arrested plotters, they are all at the disposal of the national gendarme which, after investigations, must clearly send them to court. [passage omitted]

The government makes it a point to remind the people that measures have been taken by the appropriate services to put an end to that [word indistinct].

Following this detailed report by the president of the Republic on these tragic events, the prime minister, on behalf of the government, made it a point to assure the president of the government's support and commitment to (?do everything) to ensure, in spite of all obstacles, the success of the efforts for peace, security, and democracy. The government will do everything to restore calm and to ensure the safety of all. There will be no witch hunting nor any return to past practices. The prime minister asked the ministers to ensure that civil servants and public services function normally. [Words indistinct] to reassure the diplomatic missions (?in Chad) that the safety of the diplomats as well as the safety of the foreign communities will be (?guaranteed).

Zaire

Premier Awaiting Mobutu Cabinet Announcement

AB1110184091 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 11 Oct 91

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Zaire's opposition leader and the country's new prime minister, Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi, says he and President Mobutu have finally agreed on their divisions over forming an interim government. Mr. Tshisekedi said he had chosen his cabinet and was waiting for Mr. Mobutu to make the news public.

But a correspondent for the BBC in Kinshasa says diplomatic sources believe that not all the problems have yet been solved and she says it is not clear when an announcement will be made. Since his appointment 12 days ago, Mr. Tshisekedi had been under increasing pressure to name his ministers to end the political tension in Zaire, following riots in the capital Kinshasa last month. But reports said he and the president could not agree on the allocation of posts. Belgium and France have called on Mr. Mobutu to agree to a consensus government urgently.

Karl-I-Bond Asks Mobutu To List Names

AB1310220091 Paris AFP in French 2111 GMT
13 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Oct (AFP)—Mr. Ngwiza Karl-I-Bond, one of the prominent personalities of the (Zairian opposition) Sacred Union, today stated in a communiqué that President Mobutu "no longer had any excuse" to hold back the publication of the composition of the crisis government. After the pullout by the former single ruling party, the People's Movement of the Revolution [as received], which yesterday announced that it was giving up the idea of joining the government formed by Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi, Mr. Mobutu "no longer has any excuse to hold back the publication of the cabinet list that was submitted to him by Mr. Tshisekedi on Thursday, 10 October," Mr. Karl-I-Bond stated.

According to that list, Mr. Tshisekedi would leave Mr. Mobutu to decide the portfolios of defense, security, foreign affairs, planning, and mines, reliable sources indicated. However, according to the same sources, the head of state is reportedly demanding a cabinet majority for his party and the interior portfolio, which Mr. Tshisekedi and the Sacred Union are refusing to give away.

Bukavu Radio Urges 'Patience'

EA121020091 Bukavu Voix du Zaïre in French
1630 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Text] Though patience (?is) recommended, we are all waiting to learn from Kinshasa when the crisis or public salvation government will be formed. Meanwhile, the Sacred Union and the Associations of Civil Societies met this weekend to express their support for Etienne Tshisekedi who is the prime minister of the crisis government.

MPR Said Not To Participate

AB1210203491 Paris AFP in French 1938 GMT
12 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Oct (AFP)—The People's Movement of the Revolution [as received] (MPR, former single ruling party in Zaire) this evening announced that it would not take part in the government of Mr. Tshisekedi, leader of the opposition forces of the Sacred Union. This decision was announced on Zairian national radio by the movement's first vice chairman after a meeting of party executives with the Zairian head of state who is also chairman of the former single ruling party. Clarifications on this decision are expected to be made tomorrow at a news conference. The MPR is the main component of the Zairian presidential majority now grouped under the name United Democratic Forces.

MPR Official Cited on Nonparticipation

EA1410103091 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Text] The first vice president of the People's Movement of the Revolution [MPR] yesterday explained the reasons for his party's withdrawal from participation in the crisis government being prepared by the prime minister, Mr. Tshisekedi wa Mulumba. Mr. Banza Mukalay Nsungu explained that the decision to withdraw was taken in the spirit of reducing the political temperature. The MPR vice president emphasized that his party, which supports the prime minister, Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, who was appointed as a result of the Marble Palace negotiations, has no intention of setting a trap for the latter. The MPR is withdrawing but wants its allies such as the United Democratic Forces [FDU] to be present within the Tshisekedi government in conformity with the Marble Palace agreements.

In fact, in a communique issued yesterday, the MPR allies continued to demand their participation in the Tshisekedi government in line with the Marble Palace agreements. According to the communique, the FDU wishes for orderly and peaceful changes in respect of the democratic game, and the formation of the crisis government in conformity with the Marble Palace agreements.

Bukavu Radio Notes MPR Refusal

EA1310172091 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] The news had the effect of a bomb: The Popular Movement for the Revolution [as heard] [MPR] will not take part in the crisis government of Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi. The first vice president of the MPR, Mr. Banza Mukalay Nsungu, made the announcement yesterday after the meeting between President Mobutu Sese Seko and the MPR directorate.

Mr. Banza Mukalay Nsungu said it was the party's contribution to the softening of the political atmosphere in Zaire. He said that his party would not beg ministerial posts but hopes that there would be respect in spirit and wording for agreements made at the Marble Palace.

The other members of the United Democratic Forces, FDU, will have to be taken into account when forming the crisis government. The MPR (?once again) places itself high and on the margin. One would also say that it places itself above the conflict. The MPR will be an observer.

Mr. Banza Mukalay Nsungu talked about the aggression that recently victimized party activists [words indistinct]. He said that he had informed the president of the Republic about it. The latter promised to take important steps to assure the security of all Zairians.

For some political observers, the withdrawal of the MPR has placed it within the radical opposition to the crisis or salvation government to be formed by Mr. Etienne

Tshisekedi. Will the latter now have a free hand due to the MPR withdrawal? Will other FDU members continue to claim and haggle over (?fairness) in the sharing of the ministerial posts?

The answer could perhaps come up during Mr. Banza Mukalay Nsungu's news conference to be held today at 1100 at the Kinshasa Inter-Continental.

Tshisekedi Refuses 'Further Concessions'

LD1310211191 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Excerpts] The Zaire political imbroglio continues. The former sole party, the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] announced yesterday that it would not take part in the government of the new Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi. The MPR was due to justify itself at a news conference today but the conference was cancelled. However, the United Democratic Forces, a movement gathering together all the supporters of President Mobutu, including the MPR, will apparently take part in the government. At any rate this is what has just been affirmed by Etienne Tshisekedi to Caroline Dumet:

[Begin recording] [Tshisekedi] I do not think that this will change anything because all this is sustained confusion. We, all those who are around Mr. Mobutu, are from the MPR. That is what the MPR spokesman said when he stated that the MPR is withdrawing but its allies are going to take part. All this is a play on words which has no meaning at all. [passage omitted]

[Dumet] The formation of this government has been dragging on for more than two weeks. Given the urgency of the situation, everyone wonders where the obstruction is and who is obstructing the process.

[Tshisekedi] It is obvious that it is Mr. Mobutu who is obstructing the process. [passage omitted]

[Dumet] Is the bargaining going to continue? Are you ready to see Mr. Mobutu again? Are you prepared for further concessions?

[Tshisekedi] No, we are not prepared for further concessions. The concessions are over. But I am ready to see him because he has to sanction my work for us to be able to publish the government list and begin working. Everyone is waiting. [end recording]

Opposition Reportedly Majority in New Government

LD1410194391 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 14 Oct 91

[Telephone interview with Kinshasa correspondent Caroline Dumet by unidentified announcer—live]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Zaire has a new government at last. We just learned of this. Caroline Dumet, you are on the line from Kinshasa. Can you hear me, Caroline?

[Dumet] Yes, I can hear you. [passage omitted]

[Announcer, interrupting] Caroline, does one find...

[Dumet, interrupting] [Words indistinct] ...a key post, which is that of finance. Birhindwa, Etienne Tshisekedi's former right-hand man, has finance.

[Announcer] Caroline, are there members of the MPR, the former single party which supports President Mobutu, in this new team?

[Dumet] Not from the MPR directly, but one finds members of the allied groups, as they say here, members of the presidential majority. Marshal Mobutu has also tucked away three key sectors: Defense, with (?Banza), who is the president's main political adviser, who is entrusted with the Defense portfolio; and Marshal

Mobutu also has the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Planning. There is, in a way, a sort of numerical majority for the opposition, but the regime has retained three key posts within this government.

[Announcer] To whom does the Interior go, Caroline ?

[Dumet] The Interior goes to a technical expert who until now has not been known to the greater public.

[Announcer] Thank you, Caroline Dumet. This is the new Zairian Government makeup. We had been waiting for it for three weeks, and it has just been appointed. Zaire is perhaps beginning at last to emerge from the political crisis.

Botha on U.S. Missile Proliferation Sanctions

*MB1210083091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0726 GMT 12 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 12 SAPA—Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha on Saturday [12 October] described new sanctions imposed by the United States against South Africa as "a bit unfair". He was speaking at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg on his return from an eight day visit to Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Botha was reacting to the United States' announcement on Friday night that it would impose new sanctions on South Africa in protest against the proliferation of missiles and missile technology by Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa].

The United States on Friday night Mr. Botha hastened to add sanctions should not be perceived as being political in nature. [sentence as received] "They must not be perceived as sanctions against the South African Government for having done anything of a political nature with which the United States does not agree. It is directed world-wide against the proliferation of missile technology."

Mr. Botha said the new sanctions were a result of the formation of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), to which the G7 [Group of Seven] countries and Australia belonged. The purpose of the organisation was similar to the Non-Proliferation Treaty which was to control the proliferation of missiles and missile technology.

He said the new sanctions had come at an inopportune time. He had spoken telephonically from Australia to a senior United States' official about the matter and further consultation between the two governments was envisaged.

The sanctions, which come into immediate effect and which will last two years, prohibit:

- The export to Armscor or its subsidiaries or affiliates of a wide range of goods produced in the United States.
- All U.S. contracts with Armscor or its subsidiaries or affiliates.
- The importation of any product produced by Armscor or its subsidiaries or affiliates.

Further on Botha's Remarks

*MB1210091291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0819 GMT 12 Oct 91*

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Excerpts] Johannesburg Oct 12 SAPA—Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha on Saturday [12 October] denied new arms sanctions applied by the United States Government against South Africa had anything to do with Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] sales and said the move should not be perceived as being

political in nature. Speaking at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg on his return from an eight day visit to Australia, New Zealand and the Republic of China, Mr. Botha described the sanctions as "a bit unfair" and said they had come at an "inopportune time".

[passage omitted] Press reports speculated on Saturday that the sale of missiles to Iraq, among other countries, was behind the U.S. decision. Mr. Botha said questions regarding sales of arms to Iraq and other countries should be put to authorities dealing with arms supply as he was "not in that business".

"The sanctions must not be perceived as sanctions against the South African Government for having done anything of a political nature with which the United States does not agree. It is directed world-wide against the proliferation of missile technology." [passage omitted]

Mr. Botha had spoken telephonically from Canberra, Australia, to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs Mr. Herman Cohen about the matter and further consultation between the two governments was envisaged. [passage omitted]

Mr. Botha said he had told Mr. Cohen that following the signing by South Africa of the Non-Proliferation Treaty earlier this year the U.S. should have taken cognizance of the sincerity and good intentions of the South African Government. "I would have hoped that cognizance would have been take of the fact that we are cutting back on defence expenditure."

While he was unable to explain the reluctance to accept South Africa as a member of the MTCR, he did not rule out the possibility of future membership. "If we cannot be full members surely they can create another form of membership."

"We want to belong to the club and be part of an organisation which can together control and perhaps exchange technology and knowledge with one another."

Mr. Botha emphasised the sanctions had no practical effect on Armscor as the existing arms embargo was more extensive than the new measures. "It has no new consequences or implications for Armscor whatsoever."

Defense Spokesman Calls Embargo 'No Big Deal'

*MB1410100891 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 14 Oct 91 p 2*

[By Linden Birns]

[Text] The trade embargo prohibiting U.S. companies from trading with SA's [South Africa] armaments manufacturers and procurement corporation Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa], or any of its subsidiaries, was "no big deal", Defense Ministry spokesman Chris van der Westhuizen said yesterday.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FBIS-AFR-91-199
15 October 1991

On Friday [11 October] the U.S. announced it was banning trade between U.S. businesses and the Armscor group after discovering that Armscor had been developing medium-range ballistic missile technology.

Although the Defense Ministry had not yet seen the documents outlining the sanctions, the embargo did not seem terribly serious, van der Westhuizen said.

According to JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY'S SA correspondent Helmoed-Romer Heitman, the new embargo will not have any meaningful effect on Armscor.

He said the U.S. announcement was routine, and it appeared as if SA was merely being added to the U.S.'s list of countries with medium and long-range ballistic missile capabilities.

"There does not seem to be anything new that is not covered by the two standing UN arms embargos against SA."

It was unlikely that the embargo's objective was to punish SA for dealing with countries which the U.S. did not like, he said.

Weekend reports suggested that the embargo might be a punishment for Armscor's sale of G-5 cannons to Iraq before the outbreak of the Gulf war.

Armscor Spokesman Comments

MB1310121291 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 12 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha says American legislation against the proliferation of missile technology by Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] is not aimed at South Africa. He said it had nothing to do with Armscor's trade with Iraq before the Gulf War. [passage omitted]

The vice-president of the independent American company Armscor America, Mr. Jim Murray, told our Johannesburg newsdesk that he personally regarded the sanctions as ill-advised and unfair. Mr. Murray is in South Africa to negotiate the purchase of commercial products with Armscor. Mr. Murray said South African products imported by his company in the past four years were very popular in the United States and that the company would probably be put out of business if the legislation came into effect.

An Armscor spokesman said in reaction that, due to the arms embargo, South Africa had established the capability to develop and manufacture a wide range of missiles for its own military use. He told our military correspondent that, as a result of defense cuts, these programs had been curtailed to a large extent and that further development would be directed towards commercial applications.

Pik Botha Visited Beijing 'Earlier This Month'

MB1310104091 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 13 Oct 91

[Text] Pik Botha has become the first South African Government minister to visit Red China. That's according to the SUNDAY TRIBUNE newspaper, which says the foreign minister paid a hush-hush visit to the capital city of Beijing earlier this month. The TRIBUNE says the pioneering visit to the People's Republic of China has opened up the possibility of diplomatic relations with the world's most populous country of 2.1 billion [figure as heard] people.

The newspaper's unsourced report said Botha, who acknowledged on his return that he had visited other countries secretly during his nine-day Pacific tour, held constructive talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on building trade relations. Botha's spokesman, Awie Marais, had no comment. He says we are sticking to the minister's comments.

The TRIBUNE reports that it's understood that Botha has been very careful to keep South Africa's long-standing allies in Taiwan informed of his visit to Mainland China so as not to damage the friendly relations between the two countries.

Further on Reported Trip

MB1310121891 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1205 GMT 13 Oct 91

[By Pierre Classen]

[Text] Pretoria Oct 13 SAPA—South Africa's rapidly expanding foreign relations were given another boost this week when the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, paid a flying visit to Mainland China. There has been no official acknowledgement of the visit by the minister or his department, but remarks made at a Jan Smuts Airport press conference on his return from Australia have been accepted as oblique confirmation of the contact.

Diplomatic sources said the fact that Mr. Botha admitted only to having visited "a country in the East" en route home from Australia confirmed the visit. The brief visit is understood to have been confined to Beijing's airport on Friday [11 October] with a one-on-one meeting with his Chinese counterpart, Mr. Qian Qichen.

South Africa has both business and strategic diplomatic interests in developing ties with communist China, a permanent member of the UN Security Council. The visit would seem to signal that some progress resulted from recent efforts by the Department of Foreign Affairs to develop relations with Beijing. A major business consideration is the fact that Hong Kong is to be incorporated in 1997. Furthermore expected expansions of free market zones within China's domain will considerably extend its importance as a possible trade partner.

Mr Botha's assurance that developments would not affect relations with Taiwan is construed as another indication that concrete results may flow from penetrating the bamboo curtain. Taiwan is particularly sensitive to any diplomatic advances Mainland China makes as these have often resulted in an either-or choice between the two Chinas. Nationalist China is South Africa's sixth largest trading partner and one of its staunchest economic friends in the sanctions era.

The current regime will reinforce these bonds when the state president, Mr F W de Klerk, visits Taiwan next month when, it is certain, further assurances will be given regarding the Beijing connection.

ANC 'Encouraged' by Police Talks on Violence

*MB1210043091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2131 GMT 11 Oct 91*

[Text] Cape Town Oct 11 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] emerged from a top-level meeting with police on Friday afternoon saying they were "encouraged" with the talks and that some basic objectives had been reached.

The organisation, however, said it was disappointed that no headway had been made on some "crucial proposals", one of them being the removal of the riot squad from Khayelitsha.

Police countered the call, saying the riot unit's removal from the township was "grossly irresponsible".

This emerged after five hours of talks, which were also attended by Democratic Party MP [member of Parliament] for Claremont Jan van Eck, Cape Town Mayor Frank van der Velde, the ANC Women's League, Black Sash, Legal Resources Centre and the Urban Monitoring and Action Committee.

The meeting was chaired by Helen Zille, the Cape Town City Council's public affairs consultant.

Friday's meeting saw an agreement in principle for the formation of an independent monitoring team to look at unrest in the townships, particularly Khayelitsha.

The measure is to be set up under the auspices of the Cape Town City Council and is only temporary until provisions set out in the National Peace Accord were put in place.

However, the parameters of such a team's powers would have to be worked out by ANC assistant-secretary in the Western Cape, Mr Willie Hofmeyr, and a senior police officer when they meet next Tuesday.

The call for a team was one of five proposals presented to Western Cape Regional Police Commissioner Maj-Gen Nick Acker and Special Investigations chief Lt-Gen Ronnie van der Westhuizen.

The four other proposals were:

- interested organisations as well as the independent monitoring team have the right to joint investigations with the police when complaints are brought to them;
- detailed reportbacks to be provided on the progress of investigations and any action taken against police personnel in that regard;
- all police action flowing from unrest related activity in Khayelitsha should fall under the direct command of the Khayelitsha commanding officer and that concerned organisations be allowed access to him at all times; and
- the riot police be removed from Khayelitsha and a certain police officer be relocated.

Although agreement has been reached in principle for an independent monitoring team, police refused to discuss the issue of joint investigations and the matter remained deadlocked.

Gen Acker, however, agreed to a temporary measure where an independent team could bring its findings from its investigations to reportback meetings only.

The issue of the riot unit's removal from Khayelitsha was also raised with Gen Acker who refused to remove the unit as this would be grossly irresponsible.

"I still sense a lack of understanding of the police's role, especially in Khayelitsha. Violence and unrest would be worse if any unit were withdrawn from Khayelitsha," Gen Acker said.

About the meeting, Mr Hofmeyr said: "We have had some agreement on some basic proposals. There has been some progress and we are encouraged."

"However, we are disappointed that no headway was made on some crucial issues."

He said the whole issue surrounding the riot unit and its position in Khayelitsha was becoming " untenable".

"There is a need for increased levels of policing and we feel that the riot unit is not suitable for this role," Mr Hofmeyr added.

NPC Discusses Thokoza Violence; Procedures

*MB1110200891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2004 GMT 11 Oct 91*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 11 SAPA—The violence at Thokoza and the capture of two alleged gunmen on a train between Katlehong and Wadeville on the Reef earlier this week were among issues a joint meeting of the executive of the National Peace Committee [NPC] and the Interim Peace Secretariat gave its attention to on Friday afternoon.

An NPC statement said the meeting was held at Standton under the chairmanship of Mr John Hall, chairman of the NPC.

The meeting instructed the Interim Peace Secretariat to contact community leaders in Thokoza with the aim of urgently setting up a Local Dispute Resolution Committee.

The meeting also expressed the hope that similar committees could be established as soon as possible in other flashpoint areas.

It called on community leaders involved in conflict resolution to contact the NPC chairman in this respect urgently.

Regarding the Katlehong/Wadeville incident, the meeting decided to immediately set up a legal committee, made up of lawyers nominated by the three principal signatories to the accord—the ANC [African National Congress] alliance, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the National Party—to hold a watching brief for the NPC.

This procedure had to be followed because the Standing Commission of Inquiry regarding the prevention of violence and intimidation was in the process of being constituted.

The lawyers will act for the peace committee until the commission can take over their work—hopefully within the next 10 days.

Further meetings of the executive committee and interim secretariat are to be held next Tuesday [15 October] and Thursday [17 October] at which there will be reportbacks on the progress made on the Thokoza and Wadeville issues.

The joint meeting also gave attention to other alleged violations of the National Peace Accord that have so far been brought to the NPC's attention.

Police Shoot ANC Activist in Soweto 14 Oct

*MB1310115491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1143 GMT 13 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 13 SAPA—Police have confirmed that an African National Congress [ANC] activist, Mr Vuyani Mbogxca, was shot dead by policemen in Soweto early on Sunday [13 October]

morning. Controversy, however, surrounds the circumstances of the shooting, with police being unable to confirm claims by an ANC official that Mr Mbogxca was shot in the back.

Soweto police spokesman, Col Tienie Halgrym, said Mr Mbogxca was shot in the chest, after he had allegedly opened fire on three members of the Soweto police flying squad who had been pursuing him on foot. Whether he was indeed shot in the back or not, could only be determined after a post mortem was completed, he said.

The policemen had been patrolling the Diepkloof area at about 8am when they noticed a man carrying something wrapped in a newspaper. They stopped to investigate, but the man ran away, Col Halgrym said. After chasing him for about one kilometre, the man allegedly started shooting at the police who had returned fire. A pistol of Russian origin and 35 rounds of ammunition were found on Mr Mbogxca's body, Col Halgrym said.

ANC Diepkloof branch secretary, Mr Floyd Mashele, told SAPA Mr Mbogxca, an ANC member of the Zone Six Diepkloof branch, had been seen walking home at about 8am. "A few minutes later he came running back. The police shot him in the back," he claimed. He said his body had been left lying in a ditch. An ambulance arrived later, and Mr Mbogxca was declared dead. The ambulance then left the scene. Mr Mashele claimed two people were arrested after the shooting, but police could not confirm the arrests.

Col Halgrym said the man's body had fallen into a sewage ditch after the shooting and was later removed by police and taken to the state mortuary in Diepkloof.

According to Mr Mashele, policemen at the scene refused to identify themselves to residents and their police Casspir (armoured vehicle) had not been fitted with number plates. Col Halgrym denied that a Casspir had been involved in the shooting, but said it was possible that one could have arrived on the scene later. He said one of the Soweto Casspurs had lost a number plate while clearing barricades at Murafe on Saturday, and that it was possible that the same vehicle could have visited Sunday's shooting scene. He pointed out that all uniformed policemen were obliged to wear name badges and that it was illegal for any police vehicle not to carry an identifiable registration number.

Liberia

Rebels Repel 'Fresh Attack' From Sierra Leone

AB1410174991 Paris AFP in English 1938 GMT
14 Oct 91

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 14 (AFP)—Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] has repelled a fresh attack by Liberian refugee soldiers, driving the armed group back 10 kilometers (six miles) into Sierra Leone, NPFL rebel radio reported Monday. The radio, broadcasting from Taylor's headquarters in Gbarnga in central Liberia and monitored here, said 800 members of the United Liberation Front for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) on Sunday attacked across the strategic Mano River Bridge linking the two West African countries.

It said the NPFL forces had killed several attackers, many of which carried identification cards from the National Defense Force—another group in exile—and the Guinea-based Movement for the Redemption of Muslims. ULIMO, the group of former soldiers from the late president Samuel Doe and other exiles, first drove into Liberia last month, but has since been driven back into Sierra Leone.

Travellers from the border region at the weekend said the NPFL was in control of the Mano River Bridge, but there has been no official confirmation of the situation at the border from the Sierra Leone or Liberian authorities. Taylor, whose forces control most of Liberia outside the capital, Monrovia, told the radio that the latest attack was a violation of a peace agreement signed last month in the Ivory Coast.

NPFL spokesman Garswa Yarmeto told the BBC by telephone from Gbarnga, in an interview monitored in Ivory Coast, that Taylor's men had recently withdrawn from Sierra Leonean territory where they had formed a "security corridor" after last month's fighting. Yarmeto said "very intensive" fighting was continuing Monday, and that "circumstances would suggest we have no alternative but to go back into" Sierra Leone.

"We were caught with our pants down; however, we are ever ready and have certainly reacted to the aggression against our forces," the spokesman said, adding that the NPFL was in control of the Mano River Bridge. He said Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh, who has accused Taylor of carrying out armed incursions into his country since March, "has deceived the region by allowing his soil to be used" for activities against the NPFL.

A Sierra Leone military commander in Freetown said at the weekend that intense fighting was reported in eastern Kailahun district near the border where the NPFL rebels were to have numbered about 5,000. African diplomats in Freetown said nine of the 14 chiefdoms in the Kailahun were still occupied by the NPFL rebels. Taylor has denied any involvement in border incursions starting in March. Regional heads of state meeting in the

Ivory Coast set up a commission to visit Sierra Leone and Guinea to try to put an end to the border clashes.

Nigeria

Clashes Between Muslims, Christians in Kano

AB1410172591 Paris AFP in French 1620 GMT
14 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Kano (Nigeria), 14 Oct (AFP)—There were violent clashes between Muslim and Christian groups, resulting in many injured. The clashes lasted several hours this morning in Kano (north of Nigeria) before the Army and the police restored calm by using firearms. This was learned from witnesses contacted by telephone from Lagos. No official account was available until this afternoon, but the violence caused many injuries, according to witnesses. Even several deaths were reported, according to unconfirmed rumors.

The Army and the antiriot police intervened forcefully, using firearms, according to witnesses. These forces blocked the entrances to and exits from the city. Their intervention seemed to restore calm at 1500 GMT, according to the same witnesses.

The violence was centered on the Sabon Gari District, mainly inhabited by Christians and members of the Igbo tribe (southeast of Nigeria), where houses and cars were burned, according to witnesses. There were reportedly fires in the three most important markets of the city and in a church.

The disturbances, which were allegedly caused by a Muslim demonstration against the arrival of an itinerant evangelical priest, reached their climax between 0900 and 1100 GMT, according to witnesses. The Muslim demonstrators reportedly attacked the members of the Igbo Christian community they met, before they were charged by security forces, according to the witnesses. [passage omitted]

Reports of 100 Killed

AB1410201591 Paris AFP in French 1945 GMT
14 Oct 91

[Text] Kano (Nigeria), 14 Oct (AFP)—Violent clashes today in Kano (northern Nigeria) reportedly left about 100 dead, sources close to the police have said. A curfew has been imposed from 1930 to 0500 GMT, and calm had not yet completely returned as of 1800 GMT. The rioters reportedly were seen burning bodies, probably those of Christians, along one of the major streets of the town, according to the same sources. The Kano airport was closed to traffic since this morning and all access roads have been blocked by police and a special antiriot army. It seemed the army did not intervene, contrary to certain indications given earlier, according to witnesses contacted by telephone from Lagos.

Amir Speaks to Muslim Demonstrators

*AB1410183591 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 14 Oct 91*

[Text] The amir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero, has called on the Muslim community to be calm and law-abiding. Addressing thousands of Muslims today, who gathered in his palace to protest against a planned Christian preaching, the amir commended their approach to the issue and pledged to take the matter up. The amir, who addressed them through the (Wamboe) of Kano, Alhaji Abbas, said their peaceful approach demonstrates the peaceful nature of Islam.

Our correspondent in Kano reports that some hooligans took advantage of this peaceful demonstration and caused chaos and confusion in the state capital. He said at least one person had died while many others injured as a result of assault by some people around Sabon Gari area in Nasarawa and Daula Local Government areas.

Our correspondent who visited the area reports that business activities had been disrupted and many shops along Flan, Galadima, and Gomajaro were burned to ashes. The people, who are mostly youths, chanted Allah al-Akhbar, Allah is great, also burned to ashes private and commercial vehicles.

A Christian body in Kano planned a five-day rally and preaching to be headed by Mr. Reynold Bunke, a German preacher tomorrow.

Togo**Decree 'Temporarily' Removes Eyadema From Army**

*AB1110210591 Paris AFP in French 2027 GMT
11 Oct 91*

[Text] Lome, 11 Oct (AFP)—Togolese President General Gnassingbe Eyadema has been released temporarily

from the Army, according to a decree signed by the transition prime minister, Mr. Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, and published today in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

According to the decree signed by Counselor Koffigoh on 26 September, "General Gnassingbe Eyadema has been released temporarily from Army duties with entitlements beginning from 27 September."

"The person concerned has been removed from the Togolese Armed Forces list and from the unit to which he belonged," Article 2 of the decree stipulated.

Armed Forces Denounce Accusations, Looting

*AB1110153591 Paris AFP in French 1419 GMT
11 Oct 91*

[Text] Lome, 11 Oct (AFP)—The Togolese Armed Forces [FAT] today denounced "all the unfounded accusations that have been made against them," and reaffirmed "their unflinching support for the transitional institutions and the ongoing democratic process". The Armed Forces "refuse to serve as the scapegoats of a crisis situation created and maintained by the civilians," according to a communique issued by "FAT officers, junior officers, and soldiers."

The communique asked the government to "dissolve the militias that have been elevated into veritable groups of pillage and destruction." The prime minister of the transitional period, Kokou Koffigoh, announced on Wednesday, 9 October that a judicial procedure would be initiated to judge the perpetrators of the attempted coups of 1 and 8 October, and the demonstrations and looting that followed, and which led to the deaths of 11 persons and about 100 injured.

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16 OCT 91

